Clarke Gnards, Capt. Bowen; Berkeley Berde-Guards, Capt. Radenbonsch; Floyd Guards, Capt. G. W. Chambers; Floyd Riffemen, Capt. T. S. Duke; Armory Guard, Capt. Derrick; Leicher Cadets, Capt. Gambel; Continental Morgan Guards, Capt. Haines, and Letcher Riffemen, Lieut. Litk.

At 10 minutes to 12 c'clock the prisoners wade their appearance on the field, escorted by the Hamtramck Guarde, Capt. Butler; Jefferson Guade, Capt. Rowan, and Botts Greys, Capt. Lawson Botts. The prisoners walked to the scaffold. Hazlett was in advance, and necenced the steps with an easy, unconcerned air, followed by Stevens. Bothseemed to survey with perfect inofflerence the large mass of persons in attendance, and reither gave the least sign of fear. A abort time was spent in adjusting the ropes properly around the mecks of the prisoners, which was improved by them in taking an affectionate farewell of the aberiff, jailer and fall-guard, after which the caps were placed over their heads, and Asron D. Stevens and Albert Hazlett were launched into eternity, to be dealt with by a Judge "who doeth all things right"

There was no religious exercise with the prisoners, as they declined all offers from the clergy. Just before the caps were drawn over their heads, Stevens and Hazlett embraced each other and kissed. The fall broke the neck of Hazlett, and he died without a struggie, while the knot slipped on Stevens's neck, and he writhed in contortions for several minutes. Taey were

broke the neek of Haziett, and he ded without a sarag-gie, while the knot slipped on Stevens's neck, and he writhed in contortions for several minutes. They were permitted to hang about half an hour, when they were examined and pronounced dead. 

100	des at the	Block I	EXCH	at an E.		MARCH	
3,200	U. S. 5s, 187 U. S. 5s, 186	£100	371	Erie R	alirond		
3,000	Tennemee fa	100 00	1100 1	Ind I	Civer P	R	30
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6,000	40	vennenne Bli	200 2	Mich.	Centra	R. R.	60 4
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	Dol. Luck. &		9 100	Hituon	Centi	al It. R	60 /
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do.....do......do......

The Stock market was very active this morning, but semewhat irregular. There was an evident disposition on the part of some of the prominent recent buyers to realize profits to some extent, and this tended to check the upward movement which has prevailed for the past fortnight. The result, however, showed that the control of the market was not in their hands, and that there was a movement, independent of the stree operators, which was influencing the upward tendency of prices. The stocks thrown upon the market were freely absorbed, and the reaction which might naturally have been expected after the recent considerable rise did not take place. Nearly all the leading speculative stocks close higher than they did yesterday. Central, with considerable transactions, was the heaviest stock on the list, opening at 75], and drooping gradually to 75, at which it closed, bid. The consideration of the Toll bill will probably come up in the House to-mor-row, when we shall look for more vitality in this stock. The most buoyant stock was Pacific Mail, which was in large demand, partly to cover shorts, and, under purchases of 1,800 shares, advanced steadily to 97 | buyer ten bid, against 951 yesterday. Panama was also firm and sold up to 1343. pears to be a new movement in Harlem Preferred, Wajch sold at 351, a further improvement. The Western shares were active and strong at the opening, although the sales to realize before noticed produced some heaviness in closing transactions. Between the Boards lower prices, excepting for Pacific Mail, were established, but at the Second Board, without any very marked buoyancy, the decline was arrested, and some of the leading fancies improved ; ? cant from the street prices. Central was very inactive, only 150 phares being registered as sold, and sold after the Board at 75. Rock Island was in demand at 66. The rumor that a dividend on this stock had been declared without foundation. The meeting of the Directors to consider the question is to be held on the 26th inst. Gulena opened at 621, and sold up to 621. Illinois Central, which had been 63 in the morning, sold at 622. Toledo has fallen into the advancing current, and after being stationary for a long time at about 19, has improved to 21;, with considerable activity. A scheme is under consideration for funding the floating debt, which is about \$300,000, against about \$400,000 last July. Then the Company, if the revival of trade at the West continues, would be enabled to make a moderate dividend. In the Bond market there is a fair activity, without much change in prices. Missouri 6s improved under the statement alluded to yesterday, that Governor Stewart would veto the Radirond Aid bill. We understand, however, that his objections are merely technical, and the bill can be easily amended to suit his views. The closing bid was 814. In Railroad Bonds the transactions were limited, but prices generally were firm. The closing prices were: For Virginia 6e, 937@94; Missouri 6s, 811@ 814; Canton Company, 201 2204; Cumberland Coal Company, 14; Pacific Mail, 971 2974; New-York Central Railroad, 75 2754; Eric Railroad, 101 20101; Hudson River Railroad, 38 @38 ; Harlem Railroad. 21 a 10; Harlem Preferred, 35 a 351; Reading Railroad 49@421: Michigan Central Railroad, 411@411; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 91 @91; do. Guaranteed, 20 2 201; Panama Railroad, 1341 @ 1342; Illinois Central Railroad, 62] #627; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 621 262; Cleveland and To-

ledo Railroad, 21 2214; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 66 2664; Illinois Central 7s, 904 291. The bill market for the present packet closed dull, at 108; e 108; on sterling, with but few transactions above

Freights-To Liverpool: 500 bales cotton at 5-163.; 300 boxes bacon at 25s.; 350 tes. beef at 3s. 6d.; 150 pekgs, lard at 25a.; and per steamer 200 bales Son
Island cotton at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$; 600 firkins butter at 40s; 100
hhds, tallow at 35s.; 150 tes. lard at 35s.; 500 boxes
cheese at 40s.; 70 bales bacon at 35s. To London: 100
curs oil cake at 25s. To Autwerp: 500 bales cotton at
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$; 100 bbls, ashes at 27s. 6d.; 100 tes. rice at 30s.;
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$ituns mahogany at 25s.; 100 tes. honey at 3c.;
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$ituns mahogany at 25s.; 100 belse cotton at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$; 100 bbls, ashes at 27s. 6d. To Glasgow: 200 bbls, rosin as
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$ituns makes at 27s. 6d. To Glasgow: 200 bbls, rosin as
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$ituns proved from Paris this evening was 67f. (Sc., showing a
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$tund to k, 219 to 22; India boads, pur to 4s. prem;
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$to 16f for the 2f for cents,
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$to 16f for the 2f for cents,
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$to 2f for the 3f for premium.

The backings of the Sub Treasury was: Receipts, bble. pork at 2e. 6d.; 250 bble. oxyde zinc at 2s.; 200 pekge, lard at 25s.; and per steamer 200 bales Sea Island cotton at 4d.; 600 firkins butter at 40s; 100

\$212,158 93; for Customs, \$102,000; Payments, \$175,

The details of the earning s of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending March 15 are: 

Canada for the week ending March 3 is as fellows: 
 Passengers
 6 18.225 27

 Freight and live stock
 35,427 20

 Mails and sundries
 2,776 11

Total. \$56,450 58
Corresponding week of last year. 43,768 65

The following statement shows the business of the

We annex a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports

The business of the Clearing-House to-day was

\$25,491,000. T. R. Acly, esq., has resigned the

Cashiership of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank of this city. Mr. Nicholas F. Palmer will discharge the

duties of the position until a permanent appointment is

made. The coupons due on the 1st of April on the

land bonds of the St. Joseph Railroad Company will

house of Mezers. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in this city.

According to the annual statement of the Orient Insur-

ance Company, the premiums received during the

year ending Feb. 29, 1860, were \$550,133 40. The

profit for the year was \$160,930 98, equal to 30 P cent.

The Directors have declared a scrip dividend of 41 ?

cent on the \$750,000 capital stock, being 22} P cent on

the amount paid in, as well as 20 4 cent in scrip on the

earred premiums entitled to a participation in profits.

Money continues to rule low, and lines of short paper

have been passed in bank at 5 P cent. The range is

5@7 ₱ cent. Call loans are 5@6 ₱ cent, with an

occasional transaction below 5 P cent under peculiar

The annexed table shows the percentage of specie

to net deposite held by the City Banks of this city:

Bank of Commerce 29.4 Market Bank 26
American Exchange Bank 27
Metropolitan Bank 25.7
Metropolitan Bank 25.7
Bank of America 33
Bank of New-York 24.4
Butchers' and Drovers' B. 29
Merchants' Bank 26.7
Bank of Commonwealth 37
Markatan Bank 36.5 St. Nicholas Bank 28
Markatan Bank 36.5 St. Nicholas Bank 26

Annexed is an extract from a letter written by a

member of the Missouri Legislature, to a dealer in

State and Railroad Stocks, previous to the passage of

the law authorizing a further issue of the Stocks of Missouri for the benefit of the railroads of that State:

sylvania Legislature this session. As a great deal of

the stock is held in New-York, it will be read with

some interest. The bill has passed the Senate and been

any debate, or any amendment having been made in it:

in The St. Louis Democrat, just received, we find a

synepsis of the City Controller's report, from which it

appears that the indebtedness has been reduced \$271,-

report. The bonded debt is now a trifle over \$5,000,000.

The Democrat adds:
"We also gather from this last report of the Control-

"We also gather from this last report of the Controller that the water-works will be self-sustaining in a year or two; that the taxes have been promptly and cheerfully paid; that the Fund Commissioner will probably have retired thirty bonds by the close of the present iscal year, making the whole reduction of the indebtedoess for that period nearly \$300,000; that the credit of the city has been maintained intact, and free from blemish or the slightest taint of suspicion, by the punctuality with which the large interest account of \$360,000 has been not."

By the Fulton, arrived this morning, we have London surpress to the 7th just. The Times of this day

don papers to the 7th inst. The Times of that day

0 since the date (9th of May) of the Controller's last

those of the previous week:

dreumstances.

be paid at maturity, on presentation at the

Net profit for the month .... \$58,539 22 Set profit for the previous two months 162 490 59

for the week and since Jan. 1: 

Total net profit for three months. \$221,029 80

Since Jan. 1...... \$12,547,127 \$11,457,852

830,359 25 87,578 80 24,879 18

96,258 19

\$155,327 23

\$215 382 05

\$17,089,024

29 80; Balance, \$8,138,665 89.

No gold was token from the Bank to-day.

The West India steamer La Plats has brought £173,0%, of which £44 500 is in gold, and £129,000 in a silver. The £163, from New York, has £26,000.

The australian gold known to be at sea or this country is £450,000.

The australian advices this afternoon do not describe any material improvement in the prospects of trade. There had not been any additional fadures, but the markets were still glutted with English, goods—every hope entertained from time to time that the supply may be reduced within moderate compass being checked on the announcement by each successive mail of further heavy shipments from this side.

The rate of insurance on the Australian gold ship Commodore Perry has advanced to 20 \$\tilde{\text{P}}\$ cent.

The \$T\_{max}\$ is notices the saies on the 6th inst. of Illinois Total..... \$19,408 29 \$19,068 29 \$340 19 Dec. The grees earnings of the Eric Road thus far in

The Times notices the sales on the 6th inst. of Illinois March are \$50,000 in advance of the same time last Central Bonds at 811, Freeland do. at 874 288, and The traffic statement of the Grand Trunk Railway of Michigan Central 8s of 1882 at 85. It thus notices and

Michigan Central Sa of IRSC at S5. It thus notices and quotes American Securities:

In the Colonial and Foreign markets the only material change was a reduction in Great Western of Canada shares to 12 to 1. American Securities have again been without alteration. Nova-Scotia Gevernment Bonds are higher, and Victoria Debentures (t.ew) standy at 111 to 1123. The Canadian Lean left of 11 to 1 prem. Scrip, and the to 1 Bonds.

U. S. 5 & Cent bonds, 1874. 911/26 29.

Illinois Central Railroad 6 cent, 1875. 31 4 82.

Illinois Central Railroad 6 cent, 1875. 31 4 82.

Illinois T & Cent Freclands, 1880. 87 0 83.

Illinois 1 of Perent Bonds, 1874. 1875. 31 4 82.

Illinois Central Railroad 5 prid. 45 4 4 37.

Illinois Central Railroad Stock, all paid. 54 0 55.

Michigan Central Railroad 8 prid. 54 0 55.

Michigan Central Railroad 8 prid. 54 0 55.

Michigan Central Railroad 8 prid. 54 0 50.

Michigan Central Railroad 8 prid. 54 0 50.

Michigan Central Railroad 8 prid. 55 0 50.

Michigan S & N. Indiana 8 100 shares. 32 0 37.

Michigan S & N. Indiana 8 100 shares. 55 0 10.

New York Central Railroad 8 100 shares. 55 0 10.

New York Central Railroad 8 100 shares. 55 0 10.

New York Central Railroad 8 100 shares. 55 0 10.

New York Central Railroad 8 100 shares. 66 0 63.

New York Central Railroad 8 100 shares. 66 0 63.

New York Central Railroad 8 100 shares. 66 0 63.

New York and Eric 18 Mg., 7 prid. 1887, 87 0 89.

New York and Eric 18 Mg., 7 prid. 1887, 87 0 89.

New York and Eric 18 Mg., 1800, assented. 66 0 63.

New York and Eric 18 Mg., 1800, assented. 80 0 20.

New York and Eric 18 Mg., 1800, assented. 80 0 20.

Pennsylvania, \$50 shares. 25 0 90.

Phila. and Reading 2d Mg., 16 pricent, 1800, 85 0 90.

Phila. and Reading 2d Mg., 16 pricent, 1870, 73 0 70. Pennsylvania, \$50 shares. 19 cent atering 25 \$\tilde{x}\$ 57 Pennsylvania, \$50 shares. 19 cent, 1800, \$5 \$\tilde{x}\$ 59 Phila, and Reading 1st Mg. Bds, 6 \$\tilde{x}\$ cent, 1800, \$5 \$\tilde{x}\$ 50 Phila, and Reading 2d Mg. Bds, 6 \$\tilde{x}\$ cent, 1800, \$3 \$\tilde{x}\$ 50 Philadelphia and Reading \$50 shares. 15 \$\tilde{x}\$ 20 Mr. Geo. W. Stanton replies, in the Usian papers, to

the card of Mr. Matteson, reiterating his charges, which produced the r-moval of Mr. M. from the Presidency

produced the r-moval of Mr. M. from the Presidency of the Central Bank. Mr. Stanton says:

About the 20th or 21st of February, I learned facts which aroused a suspicion in my mind that Mr. Matteson had been improperly using the name of the bank in certain transactions in connection with the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. I ascertained that, in the early part of the month of February, Mr. Matteson had procured to be discounted at that bank, in behalf of the Bank of Central New-York, two notes of Hann, Williams, & Co., due May 6th, for \$2,750 and \$2,800 respectively. The notes were indorsed by Mr. Matteson individually, and as President of the Bank of Central New-York, discounted by the Metropolitan Bank upon the indorsement above mentioned, and the proceeds passed to the credit of the Bank of Central New-York. This is the transaction which Mr. Matteson calls a discounting of the notes at New-York and a rediscounting for the last named Bank, the fact being, as will appear presently, that the notes in question never went on the books of the Bank of Central New-York, and were rever heard of at that bank until the transaction was exposed by me, as hereafter stated. I must pause here for a moment, to pay a proper tribute to Mr. Matteson's veractive. It is strictly and literally must pause here for a moment, to pay a proper tribute to Mr. Matteson's veracity. It is strictly and literally true, that, to use his language and his italies, "the pro-ceeds went to the credit of the bank, and not to my (his)

ceeds went to the credit of the bank, and not to my (his) credit."

It is to be regretted, however, that Mr. Matteson did not go further, and inform us what became of the proceeds. I was unable to learn at New-York in what nanner they had been used, but the investigation which ensued on my coming to Utica led to the discovery that, on the 4th of February, he drew out at New-York \$2,500 of this money by his official check as President, for which he has not yet accounted to the bank in any form. The remaining proceeds of the discount, being about \$2,500, were received by him after his return to Utica, in the following way: He first drew his individual draft for the amount, through the bank at Utica, on the Metropolitan Bank, and, that being returned unpaid, he represented to the cashier that he had deposited that sum to the credit of the Bank of Central New-York in the Metropolitan Bank, whereupon the cashier passed the amount to his credit in his current account, with the Bank of Central New-York, and he used the same accordingly.

Mr. Stanton, upon making this discovery, required Mr. Matteson to resign, whereupon Mr. M. proposed-

| Merchants Exchange Bk 24.2 Citizens Bank 22.2 City Bank 22.2 City Bank 22.3 City Bank 25.3 Erozdway Bank 25.1 Mech Bank's Association 18.8 Ocean Bank 25.1 Mech Bank's Association 18.8 Ocean Bank 25.4 Chemical Bank 59.8 Merchantic Bank 25.4 Chemical Bank 59.8 Bank of North America 36.4 Greenwich Bank 4.5 Hanover Bank 24. Oriental Bank 43.8 N.Y. Dr.J. Dook Bank 26.6 N.Y. County Bank 11.2 N.Y. Exchange Bank 27. East River Bank 14. S. Ball's Head Bank 27. Ball's Head Bank 19.7 East River Bank 14. S. Ball's Head Bank 10.0 City Bank 14. S. Bank 14.0 City Bank 14 Mr. Matteson to resign, whereupon Mr. M. proposed to purchase Mr. Stanton's stock. At a meeting of Directors, Mr. Stanton presented his charges, which, according to Mr. Stanton's card, Mr. Matteson did not

Directors, Mr. Stanton's card, Mr. Matteson did not deny. The card says:

"I offered a resolution to remove him, and Instact on its being put. Mr. M. thereupon promised that if the resolution was withdrawn, he would, before the close of the Bank, on Satarday, the 25th of February, make his account good, and place in the Casher's hands satisfactory security for the discount at New-York. The Directors present thereupon joined in a request that I would not press a vote on my resolution, and considering the advantage that the Bank would derive from this mode of settling the matter, I yielded to their request, and withdrew the resolution, and the request on Wednesday morning. It is true that there were but three directors present, but the whole number of Directors was only six, fincluding Mr. Matteson, Mr. George Curtiss—who is, for all practical purposes, a resident of Kentucky—and Mr. Ferry—now is his place in the Senate at Albany. The three Directors last named were absent from the city, and by the by-laws of the bank three directors constitute a fall quorum. The resolution of removal, a copy of which is contained in Mr. Matteson's statement, was passed unaimonally, the statement that Mr. Rice did not assent to the last ten years:

Messare, Raynor & Black well have sold four lots the contained in Mr. Matteson's statement, was passed unaimonally, the statement that Mr. Rice did not assent to the magnetic of the statement of the cashes to the magnetic of the statement of admissions during the last ten years:

Messare, Raynor & Black well have sold four lots the contained in Mr. Matteson's statement, was passed unaimonally, the statement of Constitute in 1855.

Messare, Raynor & Black well have sold four lots the contained in Mr. Matteson's statement, was passed unaimonally the statement of Constitute in 1855.

Messare, Raynor & Black well have sold four lots the Missouri for the benefit of the railreads of that State:

"In the event of the passage of this measure, it will, to all intents and purposes, be a forced bill, which the Missourians, or a majority of them, will aever look upon as legitimately passed. All previous bills for State aid to railroads have been conducted on honorable principles and in good faith, and to them the people of the State feel themselves solemnly bound; but in the event of the passage of the present bill, there will be a very different feeling existing throughout the State, on the part of the majority of the people.

"All previous bills granting State aid to railroads, in shape of State Bonds, you may rely upon as being intrinsically as good as United States Scrip. I have no fear in relation to the capacity of Missouri to meet the interest regularly on all her bonds legitimately issued in good faith. But I will say to you do not meddle with any Missouri Bonds which may be issued under the present forced bill for further State aid to our railroads, which will be squandered upon the roads, without the free concent of an honorab e majority of Missourians." The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with 

Messre. Raynor & Blackwell have sold four lots south-east corner of One-hundred-and-twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, each 25x100. Also four on the rear fronting One-hundred-and-twenty-third strest, each 25x100, at \$750 \$7 lot. They also report the sale of two full lots north side of Tairty-fifth street, 100 feet east of Sixth avenue, with brick cottage upon the rame, purchased for church purposes. The Rev. Mr. Carey's congregation intend to erect a Baptist church upon said lots. No price named. John McClave has sold one three-story high-stoop brick dwelling on south side of Forty-ninth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, for \$8,000. He also reports the sale of the lot on south-west corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, wit's two dwellings thereon, for

[Advertisement.] UNITED STATES INSCRIBED FIVES of 1874. UNITED STATES COUPON FIVES OF 1874. In emounts to suit, by Thompson BROTHERS, No. 2 Wallet.

seme interest. The bill has passed the Senate and been sent to the House:

"An act supplementary to the several acts in relation to the Cattawissa, Williamsport and Eric Railroad Company," which passed the Senate starch 16, 1869 provides that in case of a public cale of the railroad and property of said Company, under a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the purchasers are to constitute a Company, under the name of the Cattawissa Railroad Company, with the rights, powers, and privileges of the old Company, with a capital of \$5,30,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall be preferred stock, and \$1,100,000 shall be common stock, divided into shares of \$50 can. Three thousand sanges of the preferred stock is to be applied to the payment of what are entitled confidential debts of the old Company, and the new Company on the company that portion of their road bea which the east Quakake Railroad Company now occupies and to issue bonds for the purchase memory of any rolling stock which may be sequired by them, and some the payment of said bonds by mortages.

The following is a synopsis of a not less important bill than the one above noticed. It also originated in, and was passed by the Senate, but without eliciting Markets-Carefelly Reported for The N. Y. Trieurs.

ASHES—The market is quite firm for Pots, with a fair demand, at \$5 25; Pearls are in demand at the advance; sales at \$6".

COTTON—The nearket is dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bales. and was passed by the Senate, but without eliciting any debate, or any amendment having been made in it:

"An act relating to the New-York and Erle Railroad Company" provides, in the first section, that the purchaser of purchasers of the New-York and Eric Railroad, under any sale which may be decreed by the Courts of the State of New-York, shall become vested with all the property and franchises of the Company in the State of Pennsylvania, subjects alleristing duties and resultations. By the second action the receiver is authorized to work the road until possession shall be taken by the purchasers at the sale. The third action provides for the appointment of a Company at Susquelama County, is necessary to the present and feature use and operation of the railroad; and by the loanth section the Trusteen named in the non-tages are authorized to release the residue of said real estate from the lien of the martanges. By the fifth section the settlement and adjustment of the accounts of the receiver in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York is made final and conclusive in the property in the state of the respective to the settlement and adjustment of the accounts of the receiver in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York is made final and conclusive in the property in the settlement.

PEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Uplands. Florida. Mobile. N. O. & Tex. 

nonths.

DYEWOODS are dull, but the stock is light, and prices are maintained. Sales of 50 tuns Jamaica Logwood at \$14 \$\displaystyle{\psi}\$ tun,

mouths.

DYE WOODS are doll, but the stock is light, and prices are maintained. Sales of 50 time Jamaica Logwood at \$14 ft tun, each.

ELOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western and State Flour is more active, in part for the East, and with light arrivals prices are austained. But the medium and other grades are rather easier, with more inquiry at the ctocs, in part speculative, it is also are sistained. But the medium and other grades are rather easier, with more inquiry at the ctocs, in part speculative, it is also are retained. But the medium and other grades are rather easier, with more inquiry at the ctocs, in part speculative, the sales are \$3.40 ft for the better grades of two grades of Western Extra; \$6.00 ft for the better grades of do., and \$6.00 ft for \$1.00 ft for \$1

L'ME—We have learned of no saies, but quote at 90c. for Comnoon and \$175 for Lump.

MOLASSES is very dult; small sales of New-Orleans at 4 c. NAVAL STORES—Sairias Tu-pentine is again slightly lower but there is more activity at the reduction; the sales comprise 106 bbls, in merchantable order at 47c. and 200 do. in supping order at 47c. each, at which prices there are free sellers at the electricity of the stock is estimated at 3,000 bbls. Cruds is quiet at previous rates. Common and fine Rusins are dull, but prices are untained. The is in good decread, and with a reduced stock prices rule firmly; sales of 600 bbls. Washinston at about \$2.25, and 1,000 do. Winnington, to arrive, at \$2.55 bbls. Gilded and delivered in order in yard.

OLLS—The market for most descriptions continues dull and heavy. Sales of 10 600 galous American Linceed at 5.02 bls. in casks and 59c. in oblat, 400 do. selected trude Whale at 50c. and 100 do. Crude Sperm at \$1.49 b gallon, cash.

OLLCAKE—The market is immer and the demand fair; sales of 50c bbls. City Thin Oblong at \$25.50, cash.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Fork is moderate, and the market is lower for most kinds at the close; the sales are 1,275 bbls. at \$1.70 for new Mess, \$1.720 for old do., \$1.7 for Tain Mess; \$1.50 for old Prime, and \$1.49 bs. \$1.40 for Newports at 1.50 for good Western Trime Mess; \$1.50 for 10.50 for Country Mess; \$1.912 5.50 for 315 for Repacked Mess, and \$1.122 \$1.20 for Extra; Frinc Mess; \$1.50 for sales and \$1.122 \$1.20 for Extra; Frinc Mess; \$1.50 for Shoulders, and \$1.50 for Lates; \$1.50 for Shoulders, and \$1.50 for Lates, \$1.50 for Lates; \$1.50 for Shoulders, and \$1.50 for Lates; \$

brand.

TALLOW—The inquiry is steady, and the market is firm; seles of 42 0.0 ft prime City at He., cash.

WHISKY—The market is dull and heavy; sales of 120 bbls. WHALEBONE is quiet, but firm; sales of 1,000 Ib short

## CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Alonzo G. Draper, the accredited agent of the Shoemakers of Lynn, Mass., is now in this city, and may be consulted to-day at the Howard Hotel. He viil proceed to-morrow to Philadelphia, where he is to address a meeting of Working Men in the evening, returning to address a similar meeting in this city next Monday evening. Any aid which may be tendered to the shoemakers may be inclosed to him here or in

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR. - The Atantic and Pacific Steamship Company's steamer North Star sailed from her whatf for Aspinwall yesterday at noon, taking out with her upward of 700 passengers. The firemen and coal-passers of the steamer several days ago struck for higher wages, the present rates being \$25 per month to the former, and \$12 to the latter. The officers of the steamer were stabborn, and advertised for a set of men; t ey procured them, and were about to sail yesterday at noon, when the old occupants of the coal-hole came back in a body, repent-ing of their course, and asked to be reinstated at their former wages. All the new men were then informed that their services were not needed, and the old ones stood in the same position as before. The new employees were indignant, many of them having been to ome expense in getting ready, or subjected themselves to a loss in leaving their late employers. In a body therefore, they came to the City Hall, and made application to the Mayor, protesting against this manner of being dealt with. Nothing could be done for them, and they departed in a bad mood.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TEN GOVERNORS .- The eleventh annual report of the Board of Ten Governors, which was forwarded to Albauy on Monday, is a very lengthy and comprehensive document. It, of course, xpaliates for some pages on the improvements which have taken place in the system and capabilities of the Alma House department, alluding more especially to certain alterations already made, or in progress, the Lunarie Asylum and Idiot Hospital. number under the care of the Board, on the last Satar-

Roof	# 58, 470	60	Donations to out-door		ě.
New Building	111,972	$^{12}$	poor	23,645	
Butter		10.	Medicines	11,414	
Children at nurse	11,451	83	Eggs	1,128	30
Coal for institutions	-		Fle ur	69,842	N.G
and the poor	59,350	59	Ice	2,182	69
Coffee	2.936	66	Milk	16,746	
Colored Paupers at	-	_	The first and the same and the	140 7001	91
the Home	19.457	74	Salartes	151,113	20
		04	Tobucco and snuff	2.460	9
Crackers	1,000	200	TANKER BUR SHIRLING		lle

The following is a comparative statement of the state of Natives. Foreigners.

Natives. Foreigners.

There was admitted in 1850. 614 1 741 2,355
There was admitted in 1851. 642 2,141 1,793
There was admitted in 1852. 612 2,006 2,624
There was admitted in 1853. 535 1,663 2 1,96
There was admitted in 1855. 757 2,242 2,901
There was admitted in 1855. 757 2,233 3,006
There was admitted in 1855. 758 2,233 3,006
There was admitted in 1855. 723 2,263 3,392
There was admitted in 1855. 794 3,095 3,390
There was admitted in 1855. 794 3,095 3,731
The mortality was 234, showing a decrease of 193.

The following shows the number committed to the City Prison during the year:

City Prison during the year:

Number received who were natives. 6,422 3,205

Number received who were foreigners. 19,116 13,205 Total......25,5e8 16,460

The number of patients admitted during the year to the Lunatic Asylum was 389, of whon 85 were stives, and 304 foreigners. Of males there were 466; temales, 223; 208 were Catholics; 171 Protestants, and 10 Jews.

There were received at the Penitentiary 1,563 male, and 516 female prisoners-Total, 2,079. During the year 2,090 were discharged.

There were admitted to the Bellevue Hospital during the year. 8,801
Eorn. 228
Remaining Jan. 1, 1859. 833
Total. 10 642
Diacharged 8,607
Died. 932 The physicians particularly advise the establishment

of a separate ward for consumptive patients. Reports from the various other hospitals show an increased rate of mortality among the residents of Blackwell's leiand. Dr. Sanger says, in relation to the Alms-House:
"I again report to your Honerable Beard that the Alms-House
buildings are rearfully over-crowded and badly ventilated. My
annual reports during the past six years will bear witness that I
have periormed my duty in calling attention to the dangerous
condition of this institution."

There were interred in the City Cemetery 2,278 bodies- 408 less than in 1858. These statistics cover the more important portions of the report.

NEW-YORK EYE INTIEMARY.—This Institution was established in 1820, and had for its object the gratuitous treatment of all diseases of the eye and ear. A fine large building has been erected for the use of the surgeons and patients, in Second avenue, at the corner of Thirteenth street. It is attended by a skillful corps of surgeons, and nurses, and during the past year 1,478 patients were attended by them. There is but little room in the building for the reception of patients, consequently the greater part of them are treated at their own houses. Those patients, however, on whom it is necessary to perform difficult operations are received into the house, at a weekly charge of \$3 50 for board. The Directors are endeavoring to overcome the necessity of charging for board, as they would be enabled to do a greater amount of good could they treat all applicanta gratuitously. It occurs frequently that patients come great distances for the purpose of attending the Institution, thinking to receive treatment without cost, and being unable to pay the amount required for board, are forced to return home again. For the treatment of out-door patients the Infirmary has ample accommodations, and all such are treated free of charge. That they may be able to serve all alike, and take into the

sid. The liberality of the State and City Governments, and the generosity of private citizens, has served to keep the Infirmary alive thus far. To extend its usefulness "the surgeons do not hesitate to reiterate their requests, and to ask for more than they have hitherto received, because Christian liberality measures its gifts rather by the amount of good which they effect, and not by the sums expended."

NUMBERING STREETS. - Frequent complaints are nade against the inconvenience attending the re-numbering of streets, and many quarrels arise from the sticking in of halves, or making unfortunate people go without numbers altogether where subdivisions have been made in large buildings not calculated for in the beginning. In Thirty-seventh street, for example, and also in some parts of Broadway, there are houses with out any number at all; and yet violent protests are continually being made to the officials having these matters in charge in every case of re-numbering. Lately a few streets have been numbered by concur rence of the Common Council, on a new system, intended to obviate the objections of the present plan, and fix numbers forever in future. In the first place, all odd numbers are assigned to the north side of the cross-town streets, and the even numbers to the south ide; on the avenues the even numbers are generally on the east side. Then on the cross-streets 100 num-bers are assigned to each block between the avenues. This always leaves a few numbers to supply subdivisions of property, and obviates the necessity of re-numbering the whole street from Fifth avenue to either river, a the case may be. It also furnishes an exact and simple index to the immediate locality of the house sought for, as the distance of the blocks from Fifth avenue is indicated by the hundreds. An ordinance providing for the re-numbering of the whole city on this system is now before the Common Council.

GRADING, CURBING, AND GUTTERING .- Another nreau of the Street Department has awakened from the lethargy of the Winter to begin operations actively for the ensuing season. Mr. Ewen, the Superintendent of Street Improvements, yesterday gave notice to several scores of contractors that the early opening of fine weather should be turned to account by immediately beginning the work of grading, curbing, and guttering all the streets now under contract for such improve-ments. There are forty or fifty contracts awarded and menta. There are forty or fifty contracts awarded and ready to be preceeded with, all of which include, at least, several blocks, and some of them are quite important. Among the the largest are following:

Curbing guttering, and grading the whole of Eighth avenue, from Fifty hinth street to One-hundred and twenty with street. Curbing, guttering, and grading Fifth arenue, from Forty-shith street to Mount Morris square (One-hundred and-twenty-third street).

Curbing, grading, and guttering Virst avenue, from Thirty-seventh street up to Eighty-sixth street.

All the landing contracts.

All the leading contracts are to be under way, according to the notice of the Saperintendent of the bureau, on or before the 1st of April.

ALLEGED HORRISLE TRAGEDY ON THE HIGH SEAS.-The steamship Fulton arrived at this port yesterday morning, having on board two prisoners who had been sent to the United States by the United States Consul at Southampton. The papers in the case allege a series of the most fiendish outrages ever conceived of by human being. It appears that the bark Anna left this port for the Brazilian coast in June last. The crew consisted of Capt. Tothiit, Edmund P. Lane, first mate, and Gordon Hires, second mate (the two latter being the prisoners), seven seamen (all colored), and the steward. From the Brazilian coast the vessel took a cargo for Cowes, England. After leaving the coast of Brazil, it appears that the mates commenced a systematic course of excessive cruelty toward the crew. On the slightest whim, a belaying-pin was thrown at a reaman; he was knocked down and then stamped On one occasion, because one of the reamen did not

move quickly enough, he was struck a blow on the fore-head, which knocked his left eye out. The seaman in question was then trampled down and stamped almost to a jelly under the heav sea boots of the mates. Driven to frenzy by the cruel conduct of the mates three of the crew jumped overboard, and were drowned, while three of the others died from the effects of the injuries they had received. On arriving at Cowes, there was but one scaman and the steward left of the crew to tell the tale of horror. The survivors informed the local magistrates of the scenes that had been enacted on board the Anna. The prisonors were then arrested, but discharged for want of jurisdiction. They were immediately rearrested by the United States Consul at Southamapton, who, after examining into the charges, and consulting with the United States Minister at London, sent the prisoners home as above stated. The two survivors of the hapless crew arrived by the Tentonia last week. A warrant was issued by Mr. United States Commissioner Betts, directing the Marshal to take the prisoners into custody. This was done, and the prisoners were conveyed to the Tombs by Deputy Marshal O'Keefe, This case excited considerable feeling in England, and The London Times, with many of the other leading Engish journals, contained elaborate editorial articles upon the case. An examination will take place before the Commissioner at an early day.

A THIEVING SERVANT GIRL AND HER PUGNACIOUS HUSBAND .- Catherine Ryan was employed during the Winter as a domestic in the family of Mrs. Goodaowe, of No. 673 Washington strest. Seizing the first favorable opportunity, Catherine departed hastity from the house of her mistrese, taking with her \$73 worth of clothing and jewelry. To elude the officers, Catherine fled to New-Jersey, where she retired to a country life near Jersey City, in company with her husband, Officer Horton, of the Second District Court, ascertain ing her whereabouts, on Monday went to Jersey for the purpose of arresting her. Securing the services of the Chief of Police of Jersey City, the two sallied forth to capture the female fugitive. At the door they were met by Catherine's husband, a big, burly Irishman, armed with a knife and a hatchet, who threatened to put an end to the existence of any officer who attempted to enter the house. In no way frightened by this display of weapons, the policemen asvanced upon the bulty, when he suddenly struck the Jersey City Chief a blow on the head with the hutchet, causing him to fall back rather hastily. Officer Horton thereupon drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot the Irishman if he did not surrender. The desperado did not seem at all intimidated by the display of firearms, and continued to flourish his batchet in a most menacing manner. Seeing no alternative, the officer fired at Ryan, the ball taking effect sufficiently to cause that person to desist from his warlike demonstrations. Thereppon the officers entered the house and secured Catherine, whom they brought to this city. For some reason the officers neglected to arrest the man who had caused them so much troubie, but it is probable that he succeeded in escaping after being wounded. The pris-oner was taken before Justice Quackenbush, where she confessed to having stolen the property, but said that her husband compelled her to do so. She further said that he stood by her at the time of the robbery, broke open a trunk himself, and helped to carry away the goods. Catherine was then committed to answer the charge of grand larceny.

THE OLD GAME.-Francis Barlow, a resident of Hanover County, Virginia, arrived in this city a day or two since, and almost instartly fell a victim to a New-York sharper to the amount of \$25. He was met at the dock by a genteel-looking stranger, who made himself exceedingly agreeable to the Southerner, and the two started for a walk. They soon came opposite a place where the sharper said he owed a little bill which he desired to pay. Unfortunately, he had nothing but a \$100 (counterful) bill, which he asked his Virginia friend to change for him. As he could not accomodate his esteemed friend with so large an amount in change, Barlow was induced to lend the sharper \$25 till he could get sold for the bill. Having got the money, the charper stepped into the place to pay the bill, tell house free of cost such cases as require special treatment, the Board of Surgeons call up in the public for Barlow ascertained on inquiry that his genteel friend

had disappeared by a back door. Giving up his \$25 as lost, the Virginian was yesterday proceeding to a steamer for the purpose of taking his departure from the city, when he met his swinding friend in the street. Calling Officer Gilmore of the Third Precinct, be canced the arrest of the sharper, and he was conveyed before Justice Kelley at the Tombs. Here the prisoner gave his name as John H. Martin, and says that he is the wrong individual-that he never saw Barlow, and was out of the city when the swindle was perpetrated. Notwithstanding his allegations of innocence, Martin was locked up to answer.

THE STREET CLEANING. The weakly report of the City Inspector states that, during the week ending Saturday, 12,764 loads of street dirt were removed by the Street Cleaning Burean. Adding to this the loads of ashes, garbage and manure carted away, the total is swelled to 35,847. The expense of doing this was \$9,-770 67. Between one and two thousand loads, according to the above statement, were taken from each of the wards. If the street cleaning operations of the City Inspector have been conducted throughout the city upon he same system as was pursued in Spruce street, we can readily account for the dust plague with which New-York was yesterday visited.

On Saturday last, Spruce street was scraped and swept, the long accumulated mud being piled up into young alps. Common sense would have told any one but a corporation blunderer, that then was the time to cast the dirtaway, but our City Inspector is not per-vious to any such simple teachings. So the great mad heaps lay in the street until the hoofs of horses, and the wheels of passing vehicles out them up, and scattered them about, and the March winds dried them to powder, and when the blast came yesterday it lifed the vile dust, and daintily distributed it all over the town. Spruce street is but a type of the whole city.

Through the shameful course of the City Inspector—who ever since last Summer has been empowered to make a contract with the lowest responsible bidder for cleaning the effects, but has obstinately refrained from doing it, in order that our dirty streets might farnish capital for his distier partizans—we are now far into March, with the vile accomulations of the Winter mouths whirling through the air, to poison the life of our population.

The city yesterday was literally under a cloud. Ey-.

erything, and everybody were embrowned with dast. And such dust! not the clean dirt of the country; but and a pulverized compound of all the recking abominations of the street created by a population of nearly a million human beings, and the numberless animals, equine, bovine, canine, and foline peculiar to our social econ-omy, driving through the atmosphere on the wings of the wind, pouring into our langs to vitiate the blo permenting our dwelling, drifting into our stores, and offices, like Egyptian plagues, to generate diseases dire in hundreds of households, and reminding us not only that we are of the dust, but doing its best to re-turn us to it as speedily as possible. All this, and the loss of property, the damage of wares, the befouling of clothing and person, are patient, long-suffering New-Yorkers doomed to endure, at the will of City-Inspector Delavan; but then they have the high privilege of paying for it. All through the year the tax payers are obliged not only to keep up a worse than do-nothing City Inspector, but to pay the salaries of a horde of "inspectors of street cleaning." If those fellows were only obliged to ply the hoes and brooms themselves with energy and persistence, we might hope to accomplish something in the way of sanitary reform. But we may never expect anything of that kind until a few City Inspectors have been smothered in their own dust heaps. Mr. Delavan would do well to cease telling us how much dirt he has carted away, and give us a clean city for his statistics, while the streets remain in so vile a condition, only show how long and how grossly he must have neglected his duty

DRUNKENNESS AND DESTITUTION .- On Monday afternoon, Officers Dancan and Grossman, of the Eleventh Precinct, discovered a family at the corner of avenue B and Fourteenth street, in a most horrible condition. The man's name is McFarlan, a poor, miserable drunkard, too far gone with rum to earn anything for his family. A few days since they were turned out of a tenement house for non-payment of rent, when the whole family strayed into the unoccapied room where the officers found them. On extering the place McFarlan was found beastly drunk on the floor, while near him lay his wife and infant child, both entirely naked. Three other children, their ages ranging from 3 to 9 years, were crawling about the place in a nearly famished condition. The woman was almost dead from exhaustion and exposure, and when aroused could scarcely stand alone. The mother and children were properly cared for by the officers, after which they ere sent to the Alms House. The husband wa locked up as a habitual drankard.

POLICE COURT SKINNERS .- Acting General-Superintendent of Police Deputy Carpenter is endeavoring to break up the system of "skinning" prisoners and their friends, which has so long been practiced by "English Bill" and his fellow scoundrels. The of-ficers attached to the Tombs Police Court have been instructed to display their shields on all occasions, and when they observe any of these rascals button-holing prisoners, or their friends, to arrest them at once. Mr. Carpenter is also about to ask the cooperation of all magistrates in abating this nuisance. These latter gentlemen have the power in their own hands, and if they would but use it as the two at the Jefferson Market Police Court have done, there would be but little cause to complain in this respect.

A Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held by Judge Scrugham, at Richmond, States Island, on the 9th of April. A Grand and Petit Jury will be in attendance, and both civil and criminal cases will be tried. Several of the sailors of the United States sloop of war Brooklyn are detained in the Court-House as witnesses to testify on the complaints which will probably be made against Corporal Cooper and Sergeant Ray.

[Richmond Co. Gazette.]

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